

Tea Is Urged As America's National Drink

Virtues of Beverage To Be
Sung Throughout Land
in Publicity Campaign

Competition Overlooked

Movement Is Inaugurated to
Have Product Used as
Substitute for Liquor

America's beer mug may be transformed into an enlarged tea-cup after June 30. To convert the thirst of the nation's billions for intoxicating liquors into a desire for tea is the purpose of a nation-wide publicity campaign about to be undertaken under the auspices of the Tea Association of the United States.

Leaders of the tea industry are grasping the meaning of prohibition to their own business. They are beginning to appreciate that at the end of four months the masses of people in this country will be without something which they had before. And the tea men are recognizing that some substitute—some "moral equivalent"—for whiskey, wine and beer must be found. They believe that tea helps to furnish the way out of the dilemma and they are planning to bring their own conviction to the attention of their 110,000,000 fellow citizens.

The Beginning of It
The philosophy of the incipient movement to make tea the great American beverage was briefly sketched yesterday at an informal meeting of the committee which was appointed by the Tea Association to devise ways and means for the new kind of education for the sons and daughters of Uncle Sam. The campaign is just being born, yet steps have already been taken to seek the cooperation of tea associations in all the leading tea producing countries of the world.

Tea men regard the approach of prohibition as the psychological moment to develop their industry to the fullest extent which they think it should have. Americans have never yet taken to tea with the same avidity as the other English speaking people whose per capita consumption of the beverage is from four to seven times larger than that of this country.

Of the 1,200,000,000 pounds of tea consumed throughout the world annually it is said only 100,000,000 pounds are consumed in the United States. Australia, with a population of 5,000,000, annually consumes 35,000,000 pounds of tea, and Russia 400,000,000 pounds. If the consumption of tea in the United States is tremendously increased by the publicity campaign in which its charms and its lures and its benefits will be stressed some representative men in the industry believe that American tea merchants could soon control 50 per cent of the world's output and thus sell that portion which they would distribute in the United States cheaper and of better quality.

Every One to Share
Importers, distributors, package men, brokers—every factor in the tea industry is to be invited to participate in the promotion work. Part of the task will be to teach the American housewife and the American chef how to make good tea. The experts say that as tea makers Americans are a nation of illiterates. Then, too, an effort will be made to sharpen the consumer's knowledge about qualities of tea and also to drive home to those who now drink liquor the possibilities of tea as a stimulant and as a food product.

The idea to sing the virtues of tea all over the land has definitely taken hold of the leaders of the trade, but the technique remains to be worked out. More than ever before competitors in the industry are willing to cooperate and to forget petty differences. The industrial consciousness, it is felt, will drive tea on to new goals. Trading in tea is one of the oldest occupations in this country. It is conceded that Americans taught the Japanese many of the essentials of producing wage increase, which the men really desired.

Although no formal action was taken, a considerable sentiment was manifested in favor of trying to get together with the men their leaders,

tea and now we buy Japan's entire output. On the other hand, it was American tea merchants who introduced the business in India, Ceylon and Formosa, it is contended, and now, men in the trade say, British and Russian buyers control the markets. America, having slumped in the race for tea supremacy. The proposed revival contemplates building up a great foreign trade in tea and selling in foreign countries, particularly in those which at present do not use tea extensively.

Harbor Men Again Appeal To President

(Continued from page 1)

in order to obviate any further controversy in the harbor. It seems very likely that a definite move in this direction will be made in the course of the next twenty-four or forty-eight hours.

William A. Maher, general manager of the American Association of Masters, Mates and Pilots, yesterday pointed out what the workers declare are its injustices in the award.

"About sixty boats out of 747 in the harbor (exclusive of ferries) get the eight-hour day," he said. "These sixty boats employ the double crew system. They get the eight-hour day provided the boats are kept in continuous service. On these boats are employed but 540 of the 16,000 marine workers in this port."

"But even the 540 do not get the eight-hour day when on continuous service. They can be worked sixteen hours. They get the forty-eight-hour week. This is the only kind of boat affected, the passenger boats being entirely eliminated."

Mr. Macy's award purports to grant an eight-hour day to the ferry boats. These boats have enjoyed the eight-hour day for twenty-five years. Although many are not on the actual eight-hour day, they never worked more than sixteen hours in forty-eight hours.

"The barges and lighters, Mr. Macy leaves as they were under the award of the New York Harbor Wage Adjustment Board, effective June 1, 1918, of ten hours a day. This also is the case of the hoisting engineers."

"The coal boats, grain boats and dockers receive no increase or shortening of hours. Mr. Macy did grant them \$1.50 a night for any night they work after 6 o'clock. For this \$1.50 they can be worked all night long in order to get the \$1.50. In other words, the overtime rate is one-half of the day rate."

Thomas L. Delahanty also made an attack on the Macy award yesterday in a letter to the editor of a morning paper which had criticized the action of the affiliation in questioning the award.

Delahanty Defends Action
"We called off a highly successful strike," he wrote, and went back to work at the request of the President and his assurance that the War Labor Board would hear the evidence and decide the case. Instead they sent the case to an umpire who had not heard the testimony, who was unfamiliar with the case, and who, under the regular rule of the board, was not permitted to hear directly from the men."

"We might formally accept Mr. Macy's award, and the only result would be the disruption of our unions and a spontaneous, unauthorized strike by the men themselves, so far does it come from settling the issues on any fair basis, but we have no intentions of asking our men to suffer further for the failure of the War Labor Board. Nothing is to be gained by pretending that the award is a satisfactory solution of the problems confronting us."

Timothy Healy, president of the Firemen and Eccentric Union, notified Mr. Delahanty last night that in the event of a strike his men employed on the municipal ferries will quit.

"Every man jack of them will drop his shovel or his slicing bar when we go on strike," he said. "We are not at all afraid that Mr. Hyman will have us indicted for conspiracy, as he threatened the last time. He will have another chance to use cops as strike-breakers if he wants to."

War Board Will Not Act Further in Harbor Strike

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Officials of the National War Labor Board indicated to-night that no further steps will be taken by that body to compose the threatened strike of the marine Mace, umpire for the board, whose award in the controversy granted an eight-hour day but refused any wage increase, left Washington for Palm Beach immediately after announcing his decision.

Lloyd George Gains Strength In Labor Fight

(Continued from page 1)

who opened the conference, announced that the government has decided to reduce the unemployment allowance and that the national factories built during the war would be sold to private manufacturers. Both announcements were severely criticised by all labor leaders, including J. R. Clynes, Arthur Henderson and J. H. Thomas, and the Premier's defence of his policy apparently did not change their views.

Princess "Pat's" Wedding Near
Across the way Princess Patricia's wedding drew thousands around Westminster Abbey, but the head of the British government considered the industrial gathering of greater importance. Now and again some of the more radical of the workers' representatives would launch a violent protest against the inequality of wealth distribution and would criticise bitterly the system whereby some capitalists grew richer during the war, or even attack the conditions which permitted the Princess Patricia's, a favorite with all classes, to live in luxury. But they were only the buccaners.

The real leaders of labor pleaded for cooperation, for better conditions for the masses through an opportunity to work, for a minimum wage which would assure decent living conditions for all, for international labor legislation which would limit the working hours the world over. Labor, the leaders declared, is determined never to return to pre-war conditions and intends to shorten the hours of labor materially.

The labor leaders demanded the right to become real partners in the sharing of profits as well as responsibilities. Labor is determined upon the state ownership of mines, the speakers asserted, as well as railways and mercantile transportation. These demands are not those of the radical elements, but of the moderates, which gives an indication of the gigantic strides labor intends to take to the over here.

When the employers spoke it was in a spirit of conciliation and cooperation. Unemployment is increasing here, though it is not as widespread as before the war. Mr. Lloyd George made no startling announcement. He did not defend the government. He spoke as one seeking information and looking for the solution of the problem, which is just as complicated as the war emergency that prompted him to appeal to the people in the dark days of 1918 to hold fast.

Living Cost Decreasing
The cost of living is going down, he said, but it would be years before it can reach the pre-war figures. Until the industrial machinery is in operation the Premier averred, unemployment must increase. Until the preliminaries of peace are signed—which he hoped would take place in a very few weeks—it would be difficult to restore confidence, and without confidence the restoration of prosperity and the elimination of unemployment are impossible.

The Premier showed to-day that he is going to try to win the support of the labor leaders outside the government. He showed a desire to enlist the services especially of Messrs. Henderson, Clynes and Thomas, who wield the greatest power over labor. The real test is still to come. It is only the big and powerful unions, such as those constituting the "triple alliance," which are causing worry, but the great mass of the workers are poorly organized and generally poorly paid.

Whether this conference will reach decisions satisfactory to them the future alone will show. Mr. Lloyd George made a big advance to-day.

Lloyd George Sees Catastrophe Unless Unrest Is Checked

LONDON, Feb. 27 (By The Associated Press).—Premier Lloyd George spoke for the government at the close of to-day's debate in the industrial parliament, in which representatives of employers, employees and the government had assembled at the request of the government to consider the present industrial unrest.

Concerning the industrial situation,

there were faults on both sides, the Premier said. The workers should feel that they had an interest in industry and the employers must place more trust in the workmen. He hoped that by summer the cost of living in the workingman's household would be reduced four shillings a week. Half that reduction would occur by the end of March, he hoped.

In his reference to the industrial situation, Mr. Lloyd George declared the atmosphere of suspicion was thickening instead of clearing. There were faults on both sides, he conceded. The old sectional controversies must be gotten rid of, the Premier insisted. "We will do that gradually," he said.

The parliament was opened by Sir Robert Stevenson Horne, the Minister of Labor, who was supported by Premier Lloyd George, Sir Albert Stanley, president of the Board of Trade; George H. Roberts, the Food Controller; Thomas James Macnamara, Parliamentary Secretary in the Cabinet, and Sir D. J. Shackleton, permanent secretary of the Ministry of Labor.

National Factories Opposed.
In his address in opening the Parliament, Sir Robert Horne, Minister of Labor, said that the government did not favor the establishment of national factories, as such a step tended to hamper private enterprise.

With regard to working hours, said Sir Robert, the government desired the opinion of the conference on such a national question as the arranging of a minimum wage, with particular reference to women.

The early hours of the session were marked by an assertion, boldly made by labor of its independence and power. Chairman Brownlie of the executive council of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, emphatically warned the government that "the country was not going back to the social and industrial conditions prevailing before the war." Banging his fist on the table and addressing himself directly to Premier Lloyd George, Brownlie declared:

"The workers of England along with the other workers of the world are longing for a higher life—a better life. On behalf of my own organization I plainly say that our demands are not yet ended. We hope to negotiate with you, Mr. Prime Minister, for a further reduction of hours of labor."

Delegate Brownlie suggested that there was a chance for Premier Lloyd George to make the Peace Conference to regulate labor conditions throughout the world.

What Workers Demand
James Henry Thomas, Member of Parliament and general secretary of the National Union of Railwaymen, said he was moved to make the following observation for the triple alliance of miners' railwaymen and transport workers:

"The organized workers of Great Britain have made up their minds to obtain for themselves an increasing share of the wealth which their labor has produced and produced. The workers are determined to shorten materially the hours of labor in their respective industries. They are dissatisfied with the system of society which treats their labor-power as a mere commodity to be bought, sold and used as though they were machine-like units in the process of wealth production and distribution, and they therefore demand that the state should become real partners in industry, jointly with the workers, in determining working conditions and management."

Governors to Hear Daniels and Baker

Secretaries Will Discuss Validity of Informal War Contracts

WASHINGTON, Feb. 27.—Effect of validating informal war contracts on business generally, public land development, good roads, resumption of private building and foreign and domestic trade will be among subjects to be discussed at the White House conference next week of state governors and mayors of the large cities of the country.

After President Wilson delivers his address at the opening session of the conference Monday, Secretaries Baker and Daniels are expected to present the Administration's policy with regard to the liquidation of informal contracts. A general discussion of the subject will follow.

At the afternoon session Monday, according to the programme announced to-night, the governors will report as to business and labor conditions in their states. Tuesday morning Roger W. Babson, Director General of the Labor Department's Information Bureau, will speak on the efforts of the government to stimulate business, and the mayors will report conditions in their cities.

A total of ninety mayors have accepted Secretary Wilson's invitation to attend the conference, and thirteen others will send representatives. Four additional governors to-day accepted the invitation, making sixteen in all. Thirteen others will be represented either by the lieutenant-governors or some other official. The governors who sent their acceptances to-day were: Sidney U. Catts, Florida; Euffin G. Pleasant, Louisiana; John H. Bartlett, New Hampshire, and A. H. Roberts, Tennessee.

George Foster Peabody, a member of the State Revenue Commission, will represent Governor Alfred E. Smith at the conference of Governors, Mayors and Federal officials to be held in Washington on Monday and Tuesday of next week. Governor Smith made this announcement at the City Hall yesterday after a conference with Mr. Peabody.

Hog Island Foremen Accept Wage Offer

Agree to Increased Pay Committee Offered by Director Piez
PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 27.—Foremen of the Hog Island shipyard, who struck last week for higher pay and returned to work pending a decision of their deputation, to-night accepted the compromise increase in wages offered by Charles Piez, director general of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Two classes of foremen, one of whom received \$64 weekly and the other \$52, were offered new rates of \$66 and \$54, with other concessions.

Unrest in Textile Industry Growing; Lowell to Strike

Member of Boston Defence
Committee Says All of
New England Workers
Seethe With Discontent

Textile workers in Lowell are going on strike next Monday, and an extension of unrest in the textile industry throughout Massachusetts is to be expected unless the strike in Lawrence is speedily and satisfactorily settled, according to Harold Rotzel, secretary of the Boston defence committee for the Lawrence strike, which is endeavoring to place the facts of the strike before the public.

Mr. Rotzel said that although 20,000 workers had been on strike in Lawrence they were only now beginning to form a responsible organization. He urged that organization not only of workers but of textile manufacturers was necessary if peace was to come to the textile industry.

"The New England textile situation is seething with discontent," said Mr. Rotzel, "precipitated by unemployment on a background of starvation wages. The majority of adult male wage workers in the woolen mills of Massachusetts get less than \$1,000 a year, which is \$500 less than the minimum existence wage announced by the War Labor Board."

Strikers Not Organized
"In Lawrence, for instance, we have the peculiar situation of 20,000 people on strike without having had any organization to call them out. It was simply a spontaneous movement on the part of the workers after the United Textile Workers had put in a demand for an eight-hour day and the American Woolen Company had answered by inserting slips in the pay envelopes asking whether the employees really wanted a forty-eight hour week with forty-eight hours' pay."

"As in 1912, this threatened reduction in total weekly wage, in this case from fifty-four hours' pay to forty-eight hours' pay, precipitated the strike. The present strike, however, differs from the 1912 movement in that the strikers have determined to conduct their strike without the leadership of any outside organization."

Shoe Strikers Offer A Year's Agreement 20 Employers Settle

Committees of shoe workers were in session with representatives of the Shoe Manufacturers' Board of Trade yesterday, endeavoring to adjust the differences which have stopped work in almost all of the shoe factories in greater New York and thrown 15,000 workers out of employment.

There are at present two simultaneous stoppages in the industry, one by 4,000 members of the two local of the Goodyear Operators' Protective Association and the other by the 2,500 members of the United Shoe Workers. Between 8,000 and 10,000 organized workers were thrown out of jobs when these two groups left work.

The unions claim the trouble was brought about when the manufacturers locked out all men who did not report at 7 o'clock, according to Henry Lee, of the Goodyear Operators' organization. Mr. Lee also said the men had rejected proposals for a year's agreement and were now insisting on the forty-four week and wage increases.

Mr. Lee said the union was willing to enter into a year's agreement with the manufacturers and would fine its members \$50 for each infraction as a guarantee. He said individual settlements had been made with about twenty manufacturers, and named as being among them the following:

B. Adler, of Manhattan; J. Albert & Son, DeKalb Avenue, Brooklyn; T. W. Emerson Shoe Company, Elko Shoe Company, Perfect Shoe Company and the Parisian Shoe Company.

Mr. Lee said the workers were asking for the same amount of money under the eight-hour day as they had been earning in longer hours.

Kimono Workers Win Demands; Strike Ended

An agreement ending the strike in the house-dress and kimono industry was signed yesterday by the union and the manufacturers' association, conceding to the workers the 44-hour work week, an increase of \$1 a week and other union demands.

The industry is expected soon to be in normal operation, according to Benjamin Schlesinger, president of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, who said the independent manufacturers were making settlements.

Mr. Schlesinger said applications for settlement of the strike among white goods workers, 10,000 of whom are out.

A picket demonstration of striking waist and dress workers is planned for Monday morning.

Cohoes Mill Owners Offer To Confer With Strikers

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 27.—James McManus, of the State Board of Mediation and Arbitration, is expected in Cohoes this week and will attempt to settle the dispute between the textile manufacturers and workers, which has caused a shut-down of the mills in this section for more than six weeks. The batt and shoddy manufacturers are said to have expressed a willingness to confer with the workers relative to a proposition to resume operations on a 44-hour basis, with pay for the same number of hours.

It was reported this morning that the War Labor Board had been asked to intervene. James R. White, of Cohoes, a member of the executive committee of the Textile Workers of America, has been sent to New York to confer with the committee.

Passaic Strikers Stone Pedestrians In Riot Near Mill

PASSAIC, N. J., Feb. 27.—Twenty-five hundred striking woolen workers rioted at the gates of the Gera Mills here to-day, stoning all pedestrians going in the direction of the mills and violently resisting the efforts of policemen to establish order.

Several persons were hit by flying stones and sticks, but none was injured seriously enough to require medical attention.

Police guards were stationed for the night about a dozen of the woolen and handkerchief mills, with instructions to prevent any violence and to make arrests at the first outbreak.



ON SENATE BILL 4785

It's a big job—and a holy one. Just the kind of a job for a perfect sinner.

The editor of the Bulletin likes it. If he didn't, nobody could induce him to try to make good at it.

Only a perfect sinner can thoroughly and honestly understand and get into the depths of the inhumanity of the Turk, and his late Master,—the Hun.

We call the Turk's Master a Hun,—and a Hun who knew what he was doing. We call him a Hun and heartily and earnestly and honestly make a distinction between a Hun and those deluded Germans (in Germany) who refuse even now to understand the mind of America.

The distinction is the difference between a peoples or a nation that consult God Almighty before doing extraordinary things, and a peoples or a nation deceived by a group of pirates which underwrote and copyrighted His Name for the commission of crime.

It was in this fashion, this underwrote and copyrighted employment of the Name of God that the Turk, urged on by the Master Pirates, killed instantly or starved to death above a million harmless, defenseless Armenians, men, women and children.

It was in this underwrote and copyrighted employment of His Name that the Turk, urged on by the Master Pirates, drove into exile nearly four millions of human souls, Armenians, Syrians, Persians, Greeks,—Christian and Jew.

It was in this underwrote and copyrighted employment of His Name that the Turk left as a heritage to you and to me 400,000 orphaned children,—little boys and girls who cannot turn to this man and say, "You are my father" or to this woman, "You are my mother."

Do you wonder, then, my readers, that your country by an Act of Congress (SENATE BILL 4785) delegated to a group of citizens, among them, Cleveland H. Dodge, James L. Barton, Henry Morgenthau, Samuel T. Dutton, Elihu Root, Cardinal Gibbons, Bishop Greer, Rabbi Wise, Alexander J. Hemphill, William H. Taft, Myron T. Herrick, Arthur Curtiss James, John R. Mott, Oscar S. Straus and Charles Evans Hughes, the solemn duty of feeding, clothing, housing, educating and starting on a new life, and in the name of the one true God of our Fathers, the survivors of these horrors?

Do you wonder, then, my readers, that New York is asked to subscribe \$6,000,000 to help these men make good for God, their country and humanity?

17 cents a day,
\$5.00 a month,
\$60.00 a year,

Will help them accomplish the things they are expected to accomplish under Senate Bill 4785.

ONE WAY OF DOING IT NOW

MR. CLEVELAND H. DODGE,
Treasurer Armenian and Syrian Relief Committee,
No. 1 Madison Avenue, New York City.

Dear Mr. Dodge:
I am very glad, indeed, to make this little offering in the name of God and His Charity for the relief of the Armenians, Syrians and Persians. Please send me literature.

Yours for
"They Shall Not Perish"

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